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Official Journal of the City of Jackson. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE

Official Journal of the United States for the State of Mississippi

JACKSON, MISS.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that while the Parliament of Great Britain is about to entranchise four hundred thousand of English subjects, the Congress of the United States is seeking to disfranchise as many freeborn American citizens.

Northern papers, for nearly a year past, have been full of Sir Morton Peto. The last advices from England report his failure for some \$10,000,000 or more.

We have received the first number of the Tri-Weekly Canton Mail-a very neat and well-filled paper

Ter The Mail corrects a statement that the negroes were inactive during a recent fire at Canton. It says;

So far from standing off with utterindifference, the majority of them be haved in a truly creditable manner. working diligently and faithfully to stay the progress of the flames. We are glad that, instead of having to find fault, we are able on good authority, to commend their good con-

We regret to see the Coahomian taking the same prejudiced view of the purposes of the Cotton-Growing Association, as our correspondent "T." The specimen of statistics published by the President of the Associasatisfy every one of its purposes and the beneficial results which it will attain if it is properly enduced.

School Books .- We publish elsewhere, a communication upon this subject, from a teacher of considerable experience. The necessity for more uniformity in this particular, must be apparet to all, and especially to parents who have to purchase a new set of books for every new teacher. Our correspondent suggests no remedy, however. We should like to see some movement inaugurated for the adoption of a certain standard for the various grades of scholarship. Among all the excellent books published, surely some could be selected worthy of general use in our public and private schools. Let the teachers of the State get together and consult upon this and other matters bearing upon the subject

Allen M. was a rough specimen with these, the sledge-hammer blows with which he responded to an insult, soon won their respect. In due time he was enrolled in the debating society, and he never failed to enliven the the side on which fortune placed himfor this was decided by lot. One night a very dull subject was on the tapis; the discussion dragged; the speakers bored and bored, but struck nothing, and bets were offered that even Allen would be nonplussed. At length his

true patriot and genuine Republican, is the facilities which our form of government gives to unprincipled demagogues and place-hunters-to men who make every thing else bend to their

own selfish aggrandisement. If there were more politicians like Andrew Johnson, who looks not upon the next Presidency as the chief business of the numerous officials who throng the seat of government, it would be better for the country. That great man, like Henry Clay, had rather be right than to be President. He is honestly laboring for the restoration of the Union in spirit and in fact. He is not fretting away his valuable time in sapping and mining for the next Presidency. He listens not to the avaanche of Radical abuse, nor tothe se ductive wooings of the sachems of the "Copperhead party," (so called,) except so far as they come squarely up to his political faith. He swerves not to soothe the one nor to concillate the Friday : : : : : : : : : : : May 25, 1866 other; but pursues vigorously and boldly his great Policy for the true

> ness of his people. He is occupied by no petty schemes of hedging and ditching against this or that party; but frankly lays down his programme and invites the true men, of all parties, from every section of the country, to come to his support. If it be necessary to his future success that he should pander to this or that extreme sentiment, or to fall in with this or that sectionalism, he would rather forego success than employ such

welfare of his country and the happi-

pase means for its accomplishment. The President stands out in his tru character. He resorts to none of the arts of the political trickster. He at tempts not to shield himself by invok ing Northern or Southern prejudices in his behalf. He occupies a great half way ground of conciliation, mutual tolerance, and honorable compromise of long standing differences between the North and the South. Instead of keeping alive the flames of discord and hatred, he would quench them altogether, and plant in the Southern and Northern heart a sentiment of love and respect for the Republic. He would rule by reaching the hearts of the people, without respect to geographical

lines, instead of arousing their fears. What a contrast is there between the enduct of such a man and that of gress who would hazard the actual overthrow of the government rather the next Presidential election; of men success beyond peradventure. With them party stands higher than the country. The preservation of the loaves and fishes to themselves, is a far more potent consideration than the preservation of the nation, for the benefit of the people. What to them is a great country, a prosperous, happy and united people, if they are not privileged to check, without stint, upon the people's bank at Washington? What care they for the lives and wealth

of the people, if they are not entirely devoted to their service? These same political angels of dark ness, in 1862, plotted against McClellan, by which it is said that his army was weakened with a view that he might be defeated, and his popularity of a backwoodsman, and when he came and prospects for the Presidency deto school, the biggest boy in the lot stroyed. They stopped not to conand hardly knowing his letters, his sider that this was the means of proschoolmates were disposed to make a longing the agony of the Republic for butt of him, but his shrewd natural perhaps, two or three years, destroying sense, his imperturbable good nature, so the lives of half a million of our peolong as they confined themselves to ple and billions of treasure. These mere raillery, and, perhaps, equally soul-sickening and revolting calamities were not enough to check them in their foul schemes for the Presidency. And now, moved by the same bloody spirit of rule or ruin, they do not hesitate to invoke again the debate by some original remark upon | horrid dogs of civil war, and to plunge the country into another civil conflict more dreadful than that from which we have just recovered, if this be found necessary to secure their control of the Government coffers.

Such is the character of the political war now waged between the President turn came, and he rose: "Mr. Presi- and the Radicals. It would be strange lant" said he, "the gentleman last up indeed if Providence permitted the we that his side of triumph of the latter. In such an didn't event we should embrace the Europe an theory of government and consider Republics a humbug, and pray for the oration of the sacred line of kings

rived their hereditary right to Heaven. We should lose capacity of man for self We should consider litical charlatan and the Independence a piece e should look upon evil genius of the nd all his Revso many w a right-

en expressed various offielection in last | have a giant's strength, but tyrannous in expressing erms of offielection ter-January, 1867. a general elecevery two years,

of office of Circuit ourt, in the case of Smith ere, 6th Howard's Reports, , decided that the term of ofquence of a vacancy-an elecld at another time than a Treasurer ion, the person elected Judges—and would tary and Treasurer; R. C. Slaughter, Chief Engineer and Gen. Superindent; were elected at the he general election. ent of the constituwhich it was pro-

st Monday in Oc-

egislature. The it.

The Presidential and Radical Policy. same amendment provided that on the first Monday in October, 1858, and biennially thereafter, an election shall be held for all county, judicial, district and ministerial officers, and the offithen, and thereafter elected, shall commence on the first Monday in Jan-

> in order that the latter class might not be influenced by political questions. At the time of the meeting of the Convention in last August, as a result of the war, all the offices of every kind in the State were vacant; and there was no person qualified to order an election to fill the vacancies. The first Monday in October, 1865, was the period for holding the regular election for members of Congress, members of the Legislature and State officers; while the first Monday in October, 1866, was the period for holding the regular election for all County, Dis triet, Judicial and Ministerial officers. The Convention passed an ordinance declaring that a general election should e held on the first Monday in Octoper 1865; according to the Constituion and election laws of the State as they existed on the first day of Janary, 1861, for Representatives in longress, Members of the Legislaire and all State officers. It also rovided that's special election should e held, at the same time as the said general election for all County, Disrict, Judicial and Ministerial officers; and the officers so elected shall hold heir offices until their successors are elected and qualified, and enter upon the duties of their respective offices, ccording to the Constitution and aws; and the term of all such State, County, Judicial and Ministerial offi-

the provisions of that amendment. on the first Monday in October, 1866, etc. Doubtless she was turned into salt and the official terms of the officers elected at that time will commence on the first Monday in January, 1867. The official term of all persons elected at the special election in 1865 will ex-

esrs so elected, shall commence the

hird Monday of October, 1865. The

mendment to the Constitution adop-

SOUTHERN DISFRANCHISEMENT,-To make the disfranchisment of the Southern people the condition and basis of "reconstruction," and to make that disfranchisement depend upon the persons to be disfranchised, is, remarks the Louisville-Journal, a stroke of statesmanship that has no parallel in history. The very assent to it contemplated by the framers of the report of the committee is evidence of the right to vote, and that right is to e so exercised as to annihilate itself. Well does The Nation attribute to the ommittee of Solomons who inven-

ted this queer contrivance "a want of

practicalness." That journal, which

manifests sound sense and conservatism, as well as good feeling, says: No better mode of keeping feelings f disloyalty and of irritation could be devised than disfranchisement on great scale for an offense of which this generation, at least, does not see the moral guilt, and we greatly fear never will be got to see it, do what we may to open their eyes. Everything which looks like persecution will, of course, only irritate its objects, keep alive the old feelings of exasperation, and, by dividing the community into two classes, the one favored, the other outlawed, lay the foundation for hates and feuds of which we fear this century would not witness the termination. We doubt if any worse service could be rendered to the Union

men of the South than the commis ion to them-handful as they are-of power or privileges withheld from their neighbors. The curse of test oaths, and all the rest of the apparatus for ascertaining men's loyalty, is that it breeds and perpetuates social hates; and a republican community in which these have not only found a place but are fostered by law, may be fairly said to be possessed by devils. If it is the wish of the Northern people to tranquilize the South and attach her people to the Government, t can be easily done. It is only nec-

essary to revive their now suspended sense of interest in the Government be dealing with them as if they were itizens, free and equal citizens, and not convicts. Without a community of interest and feeling there never can be contentment in the South. The surest way to keep up divisions and estrangements, and to make, not only the present generation, but future generations, regard the Government with an evil eve, is to deprive them of those privileges and franchists which have ever belonged to citizens of the United States. The true policy is a magnanimous policy. "It is glorious to

gated the case, to use it like a giant." At the annual meeting of the Stock-Company, held at their office in Vicks-"ution, adopted burg, on the 7th of May, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year M. Emanuel, Thos. Rigby, A. B. Reading, P. Anbe four years. On derson, Jas. R. McDowell, Thos. M. ons in the constitution, Smedes, Wm. Crutcher, T. S. Dabney, F. B. Dancy, Shepherd Brown and D. W. Flowerree.

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Managers, held at the office Circuit Judges should com- of the Company on the 22d May, 1866, n the day of the election, and Dr. M. Emanuel was re-elected President; Thomas Rigby, Vice-President, and N. G. Bryson, Secretary and on, the person elected The officers of the Company are:
by the unexpired term of M. Emanuel, President; T. Rigby, the next general elec- Vice-President; N. G. Bryson, Secre-

> er this provision of tion and General Freight and Ticket all officers elected Agent; Robert Harrison, Maater Machinist.—[Vicksburg Herald. All the lawyers who have read the indictment against Jefferson Davis, including several eminent members of the bar, who are members of Congress, say that it is drawn in an exceedingly lame manner; that it is full of defects and weak points; and that no convic-

ad State efficers, tion for treason can be secured under

For the Clarion and Standed. "Plumpers and Other Matters!

Plumpers" are not a new iven on, nor is there any record that they iollow-cheeked damsels;" on the ontrary they were used exclusively pary next after their election. This years ago there was an amusingstory specifically fixes the commencement told of the Russian Ambassador then and end of each term. The purpose a resident in Washington, having the and object of this amendment was to misfortune to get both "plumpes" in separate the election of what are one cheek, and in endeavoring b adknown as political officers, from those just them, they eluded his tongie and of a ministerial and judicial character, dropped on the floor, to the utter dis comfiture of the gentleman, and the with whom he was conversing who however, did neither faint nor scream. but verily believing that he was falling to pieces in "plumps," went industi ously to work to gather the fragments. She was a heroic girl, but she did not have the courage to marry the ambassador. The fashion doubtless orginated in Russia. As for false calves, (it actually

makes a modest person blush, to read of calves, except as applied to young bovines,)they were worn a quarter of a entury ago when very tight pants vere a vogue, by men whose limbs used for walking and running, were on the lrum-stick order. Fashions are as vaious and fickle as human character, and it is both amusing and interesting o observe how much importance som ttach to them, and with what avidity nev adapt them, no matter how ridicuus and unbecoming. Few persons this country have the moral courage wear unfashionable garments, and ome are silly enough to believe their putations are involved in their style f dress. Trains have been worn at lifferent periods by court ladies, and during the reign of Charles II, were of such enormous width and length as to require the attendance of two pages to pear them. When a citizen's wife appeared in one, (which was seldom,)she ment as our women do. As "there is nothing new under the sun," and wo- Dr. Cooper, U. S. A., reports the con-Convention thus left in force the he two classes of officers, and it was subject to the desire of improving and vidently intended to carry into force ornamenting their persons, (a harmless vanity,) it is presumed that Mrs. Lot, All County, District, Judicial and before she was turned into a pillar of bilitated, consequently his gait is un-Ministerial officers clected on the salt, devoted much of her time to the even and irregular; his digestive or elected to fill vacancies; and only for ance and resorted to various artifices tion for all these officers must be held | the ravages of time, by rouge, hair dye,

> For the Clarion and Standard. School Books.

I desire to call attention to great voriety of text books we have n our schools; and also to the heavy tax imposed upon patrons to keep up that variety. The people have been and are still, paying five times as much for school books as they would pay if we had a uniformity. In proof of this I cite you to your shelves of books that you cannot use, and the many different ones on the same sub-

We can remedy this evil by a judibooks, and adopting them throughout the State. This uniformity would save the State thousands of dollars annually, and book-sellers would know what kind of books to get; would buy large lots, and knowing the certainty of selling, could sell at a smaller percentage.

pay for books? It must go out of lishing houses within our borders. Whom we enrich by the prodigal easily inferred. The publishing houses generally have adopted the ery excellent plan of issuing as many editions" as possible, and we have school books is in such a maze that no teacher can select enough of one kind to class his school properly, without a call on the purse of the

patron for "new books." I now appeal to teachers and trons, and ask if there is not some much desired end, viz., a "uniformity of text book in our schools." Think of this, teacher, when you are wearried in your school room with a multiplicity of different books. Think of this, patrons, when the teacher sends you word to buy another book. Think of these things till your thoughts flow out into words, and until they are finally developed in action, and in the future your pockets will not be taxed to pander to the whims of every teacher that comes along with his "pet" text books, that are good just because he studied "that kind" when he went to schools but your younger children can use the books; that your elder children have finished, and your book shelves will not be loaded down with W. C. W.

Jackson, May 23d, 1866. Our former distinguished fellowcitizen, Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, afterwards U. S. Senator from California and late State prisoner at Fort Jackson, passed up the river last evening on the steamer "Strader," to the plantation of his brother, A. M. Gwin, of Issaquena county. After rusticating for a few weeks, we learn that he will visit this city. Mr. Gwin is in robust health, and looking remarkably well after his long confinement.-Vicksburg

Herald 24th TOMBSTONE FOR LITTLE JOSEPH DAris.—The public will recollect, says the Rienmond Whig, "that not many months previous to the evacuation by the Confederate government of Rich mond, an interesting little son of President Davis, accidentally fell from the piazza of the residence occup by his father, and was so injured by the fall as to die shortly afterwards. This little boy was buried at Hollywood. That no monument marks his grave is well understood by all. It is asant, however, to know that it will not so remain. The little boys and

nor Swann, of Maryland, heretofore known as a leading Radical.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The bill in relation to the public lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida, has passed the Senate. It provides that they be disposed of according to the Homestead law of 1862. without discrimination as to color. by lantern-jawed men. Seveteen The price patent, five dollars, allows the privilege of securing land to persons who have served in the Confederste army, by taking the oath of alle-

House, by yeas, 78; nays, 50. General J. B. Palmer, of Tennesse has been pardoned by the President. Judge Hughes, of Indiana, of the Court of Claims, has been appointed great consternation of the young lady | General Agent of the Treasury Department vice W: P. Mellen, of Cincinnati,

NEW YORK, May 22 .- The Acade my of Music, the Lutheran Church. the Medical University, two piano factories, and some other buildings, on Fourteenth street and Third Avenue, have been destroyed by fire. Maretzek's and Gran's troupes lost their val uable wardrobes. The total loss is estimated at from three to four million dollars. Several firemen were killed. Private advices indicate a large re-

turn of 5-20 bonds per steamer Cuba. The shipment of specie to-morrow will, probably, exceed \$3,500,000. Eighty-seven cases of arms have seized by the Government at

Erie, Pa., belonging to the Fenian Lemuel Cook, a revolutionary hero, aged 102 years, died at Clarendon o

St. Louis, May 22 .- The Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies have met here for the first time since 1837. The project of reunion was discussed. Two mediators presided. Twelve hundred persons voted in favor of reunion. It is definitely stated taat measures will be immediately in stuted to effect this object.

MEMPHIS, May 22 .- Messrs. Washme, Leland and Brownell, the Conessional Committee to investigate the late riots, have arrived and will commence their investigation to

maimed Confederates to-day, was great success. Five thousand per sons were present. Washington, May 23 .- In compli

men and men in all ages and countries dition of Mr. Davis. He is consideraed in 1856, separating the election of are governed by like motives, and are bly emaciated the fatty tissue having almost disappeared. leaving his skin shrivelled: his muscles are small, flaccid, very soft, and he has but little first Monday of October, 1865, were improvement of her personal appear- gans are at present comparatively in good condition, but become quickly prepared food; with diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, erysipelas, inflammation of posterior scalp and right side of the nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he has, and extends through the interior of his nose; his nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable; slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to robust health, cause him much pain; the description of this sensation is that of one flayed, and having every essential nerve exposed to waves of sound want of sleep has been great, and has

> This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post and those who parade around the prison room, which almost invariably awaken him. Mr. cious selection of the very best tex. Davis states that he has scarce enjoyed over two hours unbroken sleep at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken-by placing matting on the floors for the sentinels to walk upon-to alleviate this source of disturbance, with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide Where does the money go that we water regions of Virginia are subject. Surgeon Cooper entertains serious

been almost the principal cause of his

nervous excitability.

fears for the result The President and different men bers of the Cabinet were serenaded by the National Union Club. In respon to their compliments the President said he tendered his thanks for the demonstration. Such approbation was peculiarly gratifying. He said all that will be necessary is to persist in the support and maintenance of cornew editions" and "old editions" of rect principles. The American people will satisfy you that the good work you have commenced is right. It will prove so in the end. Messrs

Speed and Harlan were absent.

New York, May 23.—Secretary Seward delivered a speech at Auburn on Tuesday evening. He said the solecism which pervades the country would perhaps justify him in addressing the people upon political topics way in which we can bring about this | candidly, especially when the good Union men were suspicious of the change of views of the defeated rebels and their support of the President's policy. He, from the first, respected the idea that the change was accomplished. For treasonable usurpers reconstruction is not needed because the country was constructed long since, and has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconstruction be tween the Senators of the United States now acting and those who being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from the Southern people, and who could justly be accepted as fellow eitizens. The Southern States have, for the last four years, been merely disorganized; they are now organized, and nothing is needed but the consideration of the President's plan of reconstruction that so far and so fast as the unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal rubbish, in the shape of old school attitude by their representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation; this plan is practicable; no plan proposed by Congress so far, is immediately practicable; he was aware there was a difference be ween the President and Congress, but noped the difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great in-

fluence of introducing the country O. S. Terry has been elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut. Rumors are current of a failure on Front street, and two small failures reported in the gold room to-day. TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—Senator Wright, of New Jersey is dead. It is reported that the Governor will appoint A. J. Callem his successor.

Halifax, May 22.—The steamer Cuba brings the following additional Vienna telegrams report that Minister Motley has protested against the further shipment of Austrians to Mexico. The troops were then retained unchanged. Whisky 82 20. on a limited furlough.

not so remain. The little boys and girls, many of whom played and sported with him whose memory they now propose to perpetuate, have in the last few days raised from among those of their own age, by contribution, a sum sufficient to place over his remains a neat and appropriate monument."

ney & Co., with liabilities of from ten to twelve millions of pounds sterling. The failure is attributed to very heavy speculative sales at heavy discount.

The run was commenced by depositories, and the Bank of England declined assistance in consequence of the crisis. Sir Morton Peto and Mr. tion, and commissary stores. Retts failed to the amount of four mil-Among the many distinguished men lions pound sterling. The suspension is reported of the Liverpool Mercanpolicy of President Johnson, is Gover-tile Credit Association and of other establishments. Intense excit exists in financial circles, and bus- May 15 diw

iness is almost suspended. The Government has resolved to suspend the Bank Charter Act. Additional news from Lon

dated May 12th, states that the Bank of England yesterday (11th) raised ts rate of discount from 8 to cent, and its charge for special advances to 10 per cent. The pressure even at these terms was enormous and it was only on unexceptionable bills that accommodation could be obtained; meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were announced the most serious of which were those of comparatively small banks, including the English Joint Stock for £800,000 sterling; then came that of Peto and Betts for £4,000,000 ster-

ling; then that of William Thompson railway contractor, for £290,000 sterling. Finally, it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid up capital consisted of £500,000 sterling, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid up capital of £250,000 sterling, must, with extremely heavy amounts pass into liquidation.

The London Times, in an editoriol,

says if anything can justify the sus-pension of the Bank Charter Act the panic which rocked the city to and fro on Friday, the 11th of May, will excuse the step. Although we believe the reign of terror was approaching its end and would speedily have ceased had no infraction of the Bank law been permitted, even now it is possi ble the license allowed to the bank will not be used. It cannot, however, be denied that about mid-day yesterday the tumult became a riot. The doors of the most respectable banking houses were beseiged more perhaps by a mob actuated by the strange sympathy which makes and keeps a mob together than by the creditors of banks Throngs heaving and tumbling about Lombard street made that narrow thoroughfare impassible. Such excitement on all sides has not been

Each man exaggerated the suspicions of his neighbor, and until a report, at that time unfounded, was circulated that the Government had authorized the bank directors to issue £5,000,000 sterling additional in notes, it seemed as if the fear and distrust of the commercial world had suddenly become boundless. The statement was base ess at the time, but it served to allay ance with the President's instructions. the panic, which had no solid foundation. Even the announcement of Peto's suspension did not revive the pan ic in its first intensity, and the state ment of other stoppages produced lit

witnessed since the great crisis o

The London Times adds: "We need to be persuaded that had the Government stood firm the panic would have subdued itself, and if, as we are lead to expect, confidence will be speedily restored, we shall attribthe interference of the Executive Government. The action of the Govern ment was announced in the House of Commons on Friday at midnight, by Mr. Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening in consultation with bankers and others, who represented to him that the panic in the city was without parallel in the financial history of the country. Mr. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England to the effect that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of legitimate commerce and make such advances as would require the issue of notes beond the amount allowed by the act. the Govdrament recommended them nst to hesitate in doing so, and intend ed, in the event of that emergency, to make immediate application to Parliaent for an act of idemnity.

Several failures have occurred iverpool. NEW YORK, May 23 .- The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th inst., has A. J. WHERLER, arrived. Commercial news anticipa-

Intelligence in European papers per City of New York represents war inevitable. There is no confirmation of European congress, or signs of mediation. Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, said the English government would not engage in war, directv or indirectly.

Napoleon, in a speech delivered at Auxerre said: "I detest those treaties of 1815, which are now sought to be made the sole basis of our foreign policy." This declaration is consid ered a signal of war, and the bourse was panic stricken thereon.

The London Times in commenting says, "Only Napoleon can prevent war, ut unfortunately the arbitrator of the ontinent's ispeech is only to spread lismay and in the way to change Count Bismark's doubtful utterances.

An attempt was made to assassinate Count Bismark in Berlin, by the son of the republican refugee, Carl King. He fired five shots ineffectually. Bismark eized him and gave him into custody Havana dates to the 17th inst., have een received; also, news from Vera Crnz to the 12th.

No Juarez force of any consequence emains at Guanajusto. New bands of guerrillas had appear d in different parts of the country. Garza was threatening Tampico with large force. The Estafette says that the situation

on the Pacific coast was daily becoming more alarming The imperial troops had returned to Daxaca, from an unsuccessful expedi-

ion against Diaz, their forces having been defeated by the Republicans, nea Ensato in Guerrero. Six villages had been burned and the nhabitants killed by Indians who force

ed their way through the Imperial In Havana read' a aloud in stores and manufactories had been prohibited by order of the captain-general, so as to prevent any revolt. Very little rain has fallen in Cuba

for the last seven months. The tobacco crop is lost. Starvation stares the poor in the face, and subscriptions are being made in Havana for their re-Havana correspondence alleges formidable preparations for a revolution

rican republics. The government monopoly on to-bacco in Cuba has been abolished. Another revolution is progressing in

with expected aid from the South Ame-

Louisville, May 23.-Tobacco un changed. Flour \$7 75@8. Corn. 70c. Oats 47c. Bacon; shoulders 14c. clear sides 19c.; hams 214c. Lard 22c. Pork \$31 Whisky \$2 21. CINCINNATTI, May 23.—Flour advanced 25c. Wheat advanced 10c., and decidedly firmer. Pork 831 with large sales. Bulk sides 154c.; clear bulk sides 174c. Lard dull at 214c. St. Louis, May 23.—Cotton less firm

at 34c. Flour and Wheat steady and

unchanged. Corn 68@75c. Oats firm at 44@46c. Pork more active but A private letter received at San The financial panic in London culminated on the 10th of May, in the suspension of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., with liabilities of from ten at Fort Goodwin. The melancholy

SHANNON, HAMILTON & CO.

Committee reserve to themselving all proposals.

THOMASGREEN,
M. MCLAUGHLIN,
D. N. BARROWS,

. F. POLGER, L. POLGER, W. H. THOMAS FOLGER & CO.,

HARDWARE, IRON, SHIP CHANDLERY 37 & 39 Magazine Street,

Oppnite St. James Hotel. New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1866.

TULANE BUILDING.

CLOTHING. FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, ETC. WLOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REDUCED PRICES And are receiving in payment Louisiana State Treasury Notes at pur MERCHANTS' BANK NOTES AT PAR CRESCENT CITY BANK NOTES AT PAR UNION BANK NOTES AT PAR Bank of New Orleans Notes at Par-

BROURSARD, JR. TH.FOSSIER, P.F.PECQUET O. BROURSARD & CO. COTTON FACTORS

GARTHWAITE LEWIS & STUART.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTSFront Levee..... New Orleans LOUISIANA HOTEL,

213 & 215 ... Tchoupitoulas St 213 & 21 J. CONDON, Proprietor THIS Hotel having recently been thoroughly r

one half the rates now charged by other Hotels. For cleanliness and attention this house decompetition. It is situated about a square from City Cars, and within two squares of the Levee rectly opposite the Texas. Steamship. Landing. rectly opposite the Texas Steamship Landing, near St. Mary's Market. N. B.—Call and see for yourself, and do not be need by hack drivers or any other solici New Orleans, Yay 23d, 1866—dtf.

MRS. VOORHEES, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER Jackson, Miss., Over Burfield's Jewelry Store

UST received a fashionable and well select stock of Millinery Goods, which she ninyites Ladies to call and examine.

DRESS MAKING, in all its branch O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,

N . 40 Jefferson Street. MEMPHIS, TENN. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TIN WARE AND GUTTERING. be City. OILS, SOAPS, LAMPS. FIXTURES.

Commercial Hotel

Corner Front and Jefferson streets. WHEELER & BRYSON Proprietors. E. L. PIERSON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers

CLOTHING GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, to. 27 Magazine, corner of Gravier St. NEW ORLEANS, LA. ROB'T GRIBBLE,

W. H. DUNN,

WALKER BROS. G. H. JUDAH, C. H. MYERS WALKER BROS. & CO. Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of TEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND

FURNISHING GOODS, And Jobbers of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS LACES AND YANKEE NOTIONS

No. 229 Main Street. MEMPHIS, TENN. No. 220 North Third Street, Philadelphia Pa

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

S. DONNELL. RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND GENERAL

Commission Merchan and Dealer in GROCERIES and PROVIS-IONS. Marble Yard Building, State st., Jackson, Miss Cotton Stored, Weighed and Shipped. Ample Facilities for storing all kinds of Reserve for Reinsurance All kinds of Goods solicited on Consignment.

Newbern, Al WM. H. STHESHLEY Marion, Al Vicksburg, Miss. WALTHALL & CO. COTTON FACTORS -AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 12 Union street, New Orleans. Prompt attention will be given to the sales of Cotton and Western Produce. All orders will be carefully filled. Liberal advances will be made in Cash or Supplies on Cotton con-HORACE STONE, WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 321 Main Street,

A heavy stock constantly on hand and at as is gures as in any market South of New York City. Dealers are earnestly invited to give me a call 'shirsdam SEED STORE. R. G. CRAIG & CO.,

Memphis, Tenu.

379 Main Street, Memphis Tenn. OFFER FOR SALE—Landreth's Garden See antocky Blue Grass Sood; Herd's Grass Sood end offer Seed; Hungarian Grass Sood; Mille end offer, etc., All fresh and genuine, at CRAIG'S SEED STORE, 370 Main Street, in til ackson Block
LIME, PLASTER AND CEMENT, jat
CRAIGS SEED STORE, 307 Main Street
Pelesdon. Jackson Block Memphis Tone.

Wholseale Exclusively SCHWAB & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HATS, BOMNETS - FLOR ESTLEMEN'S PURNISHING GOODS No. 304 Main Street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

PROCLAMATION. HHAD QR'S DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI, State of Mississippi. Vicksburg, Miss., May 5th, 1866 WHEREAS. The quarters of the officers

illains are still at large, a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension of the per-petrators of this crime, or any of them, and such evidence as will be sufficient to bring trial; and a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND PIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for such information as will lead to their arrest. The papers of the State will please publish this notice for thirty days, and send their

accounts to this offic TH. J. WOOD, Maj. Gen. Vols Commanding: Asst. Com'r.
B R. F. & A. L.

PROCLAMATION.

HEAD'QR'S DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and A. L. S Office Assistant Commissioner for State of Mississippi.
Vicksburg, Miss., May 4th 1866.

WHEREAS, 1st Lieut. J. B. BLANDING, 21st regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Assistant Sub-Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freed-men and Abandoned Lands, was foully assassinated at Grenada, on the night of the 30th ult., and the assassin is still at large. A re-ward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is offered for his apprehension and such evidence as will warrant his being brought to trial before the proper tribunal; and a re-

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for such information as will leato his arrest, with such evidence as will enable the authorities to bring him to trial. The papers of the State are desired to pub lish this notice for thirty days, and forward TH. J. WOOD, Maj. Gen. Vols.

Commanding; Asst. Comm' B. R. F. & A. L. GRIST MILL. THE undersigned, having purchased a first-class Grist Mill, will grind corn for the All orders left at my Factory, near the Dickon House, will receive prompt attention.

April 28 66-Im. W. W. HARDY.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 3 CARONDELET ST., No. 3 Near Canal street, New Orleans. THE undersigned offers a complete stock of Carpetings of every kind and quality, such as Ingrain, Three-Ply, Tapestsy, Brusels and Velvet; Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 wide; Rugs, Matts, Window Shades, Matting, and all articles in the line. His prices will be

ound reasonable. He solicits visit from pur No. 3 Carondelet, 2d door fr BUTLER'S PATENT COTTON TH

Patented November 15, 1865.

-FOR SALE BY-R. BLEAKLEY & CO., Corner Poydras & Tehoupitoulas sts., N. Orleans

GROVER & BAKER'S · Celebrated First Premium FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. THESE Machines have taken the Premiur at all the Fairs wherever exhibited. Fo aplicity and elegance of workmanship the are unsurpassed, combining the simple stitch ock stitch and embroidery stitch. Grover & Baker have re-established an ager at 139 Canal street, Touro building, New O leans, where a complete assortment of the Ma-hines will always be found at Northern prices, inging from \$60 to \$140 each.
Also, a full assortment of Threads, Silks

Old Machines repaired, and all kinds of Sew. Agency, 139 Canal street, an 20-1f Touro Building, New Orleans. JOHN H. FREESE & CO.. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Western Produce. FLAT BOAT LANDING, rear "National Bank VICKSBURG, MISS All orders promptly attended to, my3-t J. A. LUM, --- DEALER IN-

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS No. 74 St. Charles st., New Orleans,

HAS on hand a large assortment of Ca riages and Harness suitable for the Mi STATEMENT OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, On the first day of January, 1866, made to the

Auditor of the State of Mississippi, in com-pliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other Sta The name of this Company is the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, and is

located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri. Printed copy of Charter herete annexed, pages 3 to 15, inclusive. ASSETS.

oans on real estate—first liens of re-cord, secured by deeds of trust on real estate, in city and county of St. Louis, as per schedule \$300,952,44 vable-past due and du within sixty days, personal security 6,388,20 Loans on policies in force 314,622,85 Stock Bonds, subject to call at sixty days Cash on hand and in bank Cash on hand and in bank Tennessee State Bonds, and Coupons due on same 25,850,00

Office Furniture-Home and Agency tevenue stamps on hand Due from Agents, awaiting remit tance oue on policies reported in force, 47,927,03 Interest on Bills receivable and Pre-mium Notes matured 5,252.90 ue from Stockholders (revenue tax

Total Assets, exclusive of Premiu 8750,114,00 LIABILITIES. apital Stock \$100,000,00 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, at 6 per cent 131, 187.8 rest to reduce Bonds and Notes to present value, at 6 per cent payment. ses resisted through violation 4,000,00

Amount at Risk, \$6,808,750.

STATE OF MISSOURI) **.
City and County of St. Louis,
Defick A. January, President, and Will
T. Selby, Secretary, of the St. Louis Mut
life Interaction. depose and say, and each for himself says, the the foregoing is a full, true, and correct ment of the affairs of the said company the said Insurance Company is the bon owner of at least one hundred and fifty i that invested in real estate upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above de scribed investments, nor any part thereof, ar made for the benefit of any individual exer cising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above describ-ed officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

[Signed] DERICK A. JANUARY, Prs'd't.

WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county. In testimony whereof, I have he eunite set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20th day of February, 1866.

[Signed] JULIUS CONRAD,

Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, Mo.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Jackson, Miss., April 19, 1866.

This is to certify, that Messrs. Barrow and Smythe, as Agents of the "St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mont Jackson, Miss., have filed in this office the statements and exhibits recuring by the catements and exhibits required by the proper of an act entitled "An Act to reg approved January II, 1857, and it having besshown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fift thousand dollars, as required by said act, it said Barrows & Smythe, as agents aforesaid are hereby licensed and permitted to take rising and transact business of insurance at the office in Jackson, Miss., for the ferm of one year from the date hereof. But this licens may be revoked it it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced beloone hundred and fifty housand dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereun

MOBILE 14 South Commerce, Mobil AGENTS FOR AN have always on han a large STOCK of the

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CARRIAGES Breceir HARNES of most superior so COLT'S, SMITH WESSON'S PISTOL SHOT GUNS All kinds of

AMMUNITION OILS. WHEEL WRIGH MATERIALS Fire Proof PAR Animal MANUE California WIND

De All of which a sell LOWER than a HOUSE SOUTH

68 Broadway, New York WATCH SAKERS AND JEWELLER 101 Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala. A large supply of Clocks on hard slig a il to m rehants at prices that dely competition

No. 27 St. Francis Street. PRICE WILLIAMS & 80% No. 31, ST. FRANCIS STREET

Mobile, Ala COTTON FACTORS I IBERAL sivences made Quick Sales and Prompt Return.

CALEB PRICE HARDWARE, CUTLERY, NAILS & opper, Wire, Tin-Plate, and Shat Cooking, Hall and Purler States. Hou-e-Furnishing Go SASH, BLINDS, AND DOORS A Large Assortment of Tin-Win



THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

..... Dauphin Street. MOBILE, ALA

Reversible Feed Machine

It makes four different stitches Every Machine has the reve ends of seams, without tur-Changing the length of stitch stitch to another, can readil

get out of order, and its simplicity ento operate it.

It does not require finer thread on it
for the upper side, and will saw across
seams or from one to more thicknesses
out change of needle, tenison, breakl
skipping stitches.

The Hemmer is easily adjusted,
any width of hem desired.

It will hem, foll, bind, gather, but
gather and sew on a ruffle at the
has no springs to get out of order.

life-time. It is very simple, and easily The taking up of the slack the operation of springs. The prociwith which the Florence draws the cloth is unapproached in any Sevin to offered to the world.

We furnish each Machine wit Sewer. White possessing the above and tages, the Florence is sold at cor with other first-class Machines, an ination will fully substantiate all to dior it, and justify the assertion it is the best Sewing Machine to be for it, and to give entire satisfaction for it, and to give entire satisfaction in the first-class that the best Sewing Machine to be for it, and to give entire satisfaction in the first-class that the sext sewing Machine to be for it, and to give entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted every KEYES, & CAMPBELL, KEYES, ESTES, & C feb13-tf. AGENTS: WM. J. BROWN, Jr., WOOLFF & NORTON, Meridian HALE, MURDOCK & PETERS, C WM. H. GILL, Gainesville, Ala

THOS. P. MILLER & CO. BANKEK 28 St. Francis Street. FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCE GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK BONDS AND STOCKS

THOS. P. MILLER. B. D. WILLIAMS, W.

rompt attention given to Collections NEWTON HIGH SCHO REV. JAMES D. WEST, Principal D. W. HAMITER. It is proposed to make this a find of Phose who may desire to prepare their a lage, or give them a thorough practical are respectfully invited to the following

ging for boys and young men 3d. Those who may be interested as and qualifications of the Teachers, are TERMS:

JAS WHITE Late Ma BLACK, CAMRON & PRODUCE AND COMB

MERCHANTS, Charleston Avenue, Near M. & C. S. MEMPHIS, TENN. MENTS solicited.